INDIFFERENCE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE-EVOLUTION OF A SUGAR QUESTION.

London, March 7. English opinion regarding Cuban independence is cold and unsympathetic. As for the conduct of the United States Congress in passing resolutions which forecast recognition belligerent rights and possibly intervention, it is condemned by the press as "gratuitously offensive"-an exhibition of "exasperating pumptiousness." Ordinarily Englishmen have not been without sympathy for the people struggling to obtain their liberty. They were neither skewarm nor critical when Italy was working out its destiny as a free, united State. But they are indifferent to the fate of the misgoverned and ruined Pearl of the Antilles; and they are not disposed to credit Congress with anything but a selfish and sordid motive in interesting itself in Cuban affairs. I have yet to read single generous or sympathetic line in an Eng-

1sh journal on this subject, Since generalizations are unsatisfactory, let me quote at random one or two passages from a ading provincial journal, "The Sheffield Times" By its recent conduct the United States has ored itself very constituently in the eyes of ropean Powers. There has been a wanton esponsibility, almost as of madness, about its mesponsionity, amost as of manness, about its stions which one does not, as a rule, expect in a Power which is anxious to be considered great.

The Yankees will probably find, however, that they have reckned without their however, that they have reckoned without their hest Arrogance such as theirs grows by what it feeds on; and European nations know it. Spain may be, according to the Yankee ideas, an effete monarchy; but the United States would probably find her not quite such an easy prey as it expected. And it is hardly likely that spain would lack powerful backing. There are some signs that France, for one, would not be disinclined to make common cause with her; disinclined to make common cause with her, and Great Britain, in view of her vast interests on the American Continent, ought to do the same. In fact, what is required is that all the European Powers who own territory in the Western Hemisphere should join hands to ad-Western Hemisphere should join hands to administer to the United States a severe diplomatic defeat. The Yankees are evidently spoiling for a fight. It is time somebody obliged them with

FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS HOSTILE. Equally unfriendly is the French press in deal-

ing with the aggressive action of Congress. Figaro" warns statesmen of the Union not to exasperate Europe with the Monroe Doctrine, which is only a disguised form of the tyranny of force," and praises Spain as a heroic nation "which is governed much more by her imagination than by considerations of interest." German press is equally hostile both to Cuba and the United States. Indeed, it will be safe to assume from the utterances of the press of the Continent that Spain has the best wishes of Europe in her desperate attempt to preserve the last stronghold of her power in the New World and that the Cubans have no friends outside of America. Now, it is not difficult to explain this indiffer-

ence to the fate of a people who are struggling against misgovernment and economic ruin. is assumed by nearly all European writers that ipability or neglect on the part of the Spanish Government to suppress the rebellion will be fatal to the monarchy and will produce a condition of anarchy in the historic Peninsula. These results would be so serious that conservative minds shrink from the contemplation of them, and prefer to believe that the rebels will be conquered. Moreover, the Cuban question is recognized throughout Europe as an American question. Few writers for the European press have personal knowledge respecting Cuba, but there is general acquiescence in the fact that neither England nor Germany nor France could intervene in the affairs of the Island without challenging the United States to war. From the force of circumstances, from geographical and military reasons, and from the commercial dependence of Cuba upon the United States, there must be American intervention or there will be none at all.

ORIGIN OF "THE CUBAN QUESTION."

Before the American Civil War the Cuban question was a device for the extension of slave territory. Annexation by purchase was favored by Northern Democrats like Douglas and Marcy on the ground of manifest destiny; but it was were drifting more rapidly than they knew into the whirlpool of war. The policy of annexation was strenuously opposed by all enemies of slavery, and it was not favored by any considerable element of Cuban population. Those were the days when fillbustering expeditions were disastrops failures. When Lopez or other leaders lended on the island and raised the standard of revolt recruits did not rally around them. Cuba was then fairly prosperous; the planters were slave-owners who were not menaced with emancipation, and the commerce of the island was mainly with England, the Liverpool ships coming from the Plate with cargoes of jerked teef for the slaves and returning with sugar from Havana and Matanzas. The planters were repelled by the advances of Southern and Northern Democrats; they had a market for their sugar in Europe and they were satisfied with their Spanish political connections. The first stage of the conversion of the Cuban

question into an economic rather than a political issue occurred during the American Civil War. While hostilities were in progress a vacuum was created by the collapse of the Louisiana cane industry. Better prices for Cuban sugar were offered in New-York than in London, Liverpool and Bristol. The vacuum was filled from Cuba, whose sugar was diverted from Europe. When the first rebellion broke out in the island the planters were on the Spanish side, and their slaves were loyal to them. Hostilities were confined to remote districts where sugar was not produced. The sugar question really determined the fate of the island during that long, exhausting struggle. The planters never lost their American market. The independence of the island would have been won if the United States had shown any interest in the movement, or had ceased to buy sugar from that quarter. The American consumers virtually paid the cost of suppressing the re-

After its close, the Cubans had the burden of the war debt to carry, and they were also confronted with emancipation, which came as a feward to the slaves for their legalty to their masters. They also had to face destructive competition from European beet sugar, an industry fostered by the bounty system and by technical education. There was only one marret for their sugar-the United States-and its displacement even there was menaced by the marvellous development of the European beet industry. They might have held their ground if the island had been well governed. or if extortionate tribute had not been levied upon every productive interest, or if they could have been allowed to buy their food supplies and imports in the market where they sold their sugar, instead of in Spain; but as it was, they were making a hopeless struggle against impoverishment and ruin.

IN A DESPERATE STATE.

There was a brief period of commercial revival while the reciprocity agreement negotiated by the Harrison Administration was in opera-tion; but this was brought to an end when the Wilson tariff was enacted and Cuba was remanded to the old-time conditions. Then the ortunes of the island became more desperate than ever before. The second rebellion may not have been instigated by planters and propertyowners; but the apathy with which the Gov-"nment's attempt to suppress it has been resarded, and the lack of support which the garn of 100,000 soldiers has received from the luential classes, have been unerring signs of pular discontent.

rcy of a European State which is reduced

by financial extremities to the verge of bankruptcy? During the first rebellion the planters had their slaves and a market for their sugar at high prices. Now their field and factory labor cannot be depended upon, and their only market for their sugar is menaced by Germany and exposed to merciless competition. During the worst years of the first civil war the chief industries of the island were not seriously interrupted. During the last year every productive industry has been paralyzed, and the Cuban sugar crop is only a fraction of the usual output.

If the present be disheartening, how hopeless is the future! If the second rebellion be ultimately suppressed, there will be another war debt to be ruthlessly thrust upon the ruined island, which was exhausted and impoverished before and languishing under the most corrupt and incapable administration on the face of the earth. Loyalty to the mother country is not wholly lacking in Cuba, but self-preservation is the highest law of life there as everywhere else. The same powerful classes which supported the Government thirty years ago are naturally lukewarm and apathetic now, and recoil from the inevitable results of Spanish victory.

The Cuban question when reduced to its simplest terms is a sugar question to-day, as it has been for a generation. Whatever may be the issue of the present conflict, the prosperity of the island can be regained only in one wayby political union with the only market where its sugar can be brought within a customs line and adequately protected against the competition of European beet sugar. A belated grant of home rule after the horrors of civil war will not repair the economic fortunes of the island. The intolerable evils of official incapacity and corruption will remain; there will be no prospect of industrial revival. Annexation is the last hope of Cuba, overwhelmed as it is with misfortunes and confronted with destructive foreign competition. With its sugar admitted to a free market in the United States, while Eu ropean beet sugar and British West Indian cane were taxed, its great industry would be saved from impending destruction. One does not need to go to Choa to learn that annexation is the substance of things hoped for there. It is the logic of an economic situation. THE REET AGAINST THE CANE.

Because the Cuban question is essentially a sugar question, the European beet countries are well satisfied with the indefinite continuance of the ruinous conditions of Spanish rule. The German Reichstag is now discussing a bill for increasing the bounties and taxation on sugar and this legislation is designed to increase the production of beet and to displace cane sugar in the markets of the world. The suspension of cane raising and milling in Cuba is already a tremendous gain for German agriculture. policy by which the prosperity of the island would be restored under American administration would not promote the interests of beet countries like Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Belgium. As for England, its own languishing sugar colonies in the East and West Indies will be temporarily relieved by the shrinkage of sugar production in Cuba. Its loss will be their gain. The planter of the British West Indies are already getting better prices for their sugar in consequence of the Cuban civil war and would be greatly benefited if a competing industry were permanently ruined. They would be disinterested philanthropists, if they were anxious to witness a restoration of the pros perity of the Island under American rule.

England has taken little interest in any sugar stion during recent years. It once had a great refining industry in Bristol and other towns, but this has been destroyed by German competition. It has a large number of sugar islands in the East and West Indies, which have suffered from the development of the European beet industry. England could get cheap sugar from Germany, and it has done nothing to protect the interests of its colonial planters. Cheapness of the sugar supply has been the main The tropical islands have been left to shift for themselves and have been advised to diversify their industries. But it is possible that the sugar question may some day become more interesting to English readers. If the Cuban rebels should happen to win their independence and the island in the course of time should be annexed to the United States, the sugar industry there would be protected by the American cus tems line and again be made remunerative. Cuban prosperity under those conditions would not be without effect upon the British Indies. They, too, might be drawn by the force of economic gravitation toward the American I. N. F.

MISS OVERMAN'S FLIGHT TO MEXICO.

MYSTERIOUS CONDUCT OF THE CHIEF WITNESS IN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHURCH TRIAL.

San Francisco, March 15.—A "Call" dispatch from San Diego, California, says: "Miss Mattle Overman, the central figure in the Dr. Brown scandal, is on her way to Ensenada, Lower California, as fast as a six-mule team can carry her. She left this city early yesterday morning and took the National City and Otay train for Tia Juana. It was learned here yesterday that Mrs. Tunnell has been at Ensenada for over a month. She lives in the outskirts of the town with a Mexican family and so far has tried to avoid meeting Americans. She and Miss Overman evidently have a well aranged plan, as Miss Over-man appeared to be quite jubilant when she crossed line and was practically sure of reaching En senada.

The sudden and somewhat mysterious disappear ance of Miss Overman on Thursday afternoon last, which fact only came to the attention of the Brown nvestigating council yesterday, has caused the in dividual members of that body to indulge in considerable unpleasant speculation. Unless some satisfactory explanation is given at the time of the next session of the council, it is not improbable that Miss Overman's flight will cut a big figure in the final decision.

RICHMOND WILL CONTEST REOPENED.

Batavia, N. Y., March 15.-Summons and com plaints in a Supreme Court action brought by Miss Rosalind A. Richmond, of New-York, to have the will of her grandmother, Mary E. Richmond, ad-judged void, have been served on a number of the heirs of the estate. A report was current last week to the effect that a settlement had been effected, but it is incorrect. It is a fact, however, that an adjustment of the matter had for a long time been pending, but it appears to have failed. The plain tiff's complaint alleges, upon information and be-lief, that Mrs. Richmond made and signed what is lief, that Mrs. Richmond made and signed what is alleged to be her last will and testament, "under duress and restraint and by means of fraud and deceit practised upon her." The plaintiff demands judgment annulling and setting aside the probate of the said alleged will and all proceedings in respect thereto had by the Surrogate of this county and that such probate and proceedings be adjudged invalid and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

proper.
Under this will, which is to be thus contested, the plaintiff is allowed an income of \$1,000 a year. The Richmond estate is rated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

A CLERGYMAN CHANGES HIS FAITH. Baltimore, March 15 (Special).-The Rev. W. H. McAllister, an old New-York newspaper man, and for the last fifteen years a minister in the Metho-dist Episcopai Church, filling charges in Baltimore and cities in Virginia, has changed his faith. This morning he was baptized by immersion in the Brantley Baptist Church, and this evening he delivered an address to a large congregation in that edifice. will shortly be admitted to the Baptist ministry. In his address he stated that he had severed his con-nection with the Methodist Church because of dis-satisfaction with some features of the form of church government, and declared that the for-fathers of America piedged their lives and sacred honor for the identical ideas that are embodied in the Baptist Church government.

A BABY DIES FROM BURNS.

Albert, the fifteen-months-old child of David Lent, who was burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, at No. 642 East Eleventh-st., Saturday night, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Lent had been out of employment for some time, and secured been out of employment for some time, and secured a day's work for the first time in months on Saturday. He returned home at night and lit a gasoline stove. In refilling it the stove exploded, burning the fifteen-months-old baby, Mary, seven years old, and Lent himself. They were taken to Bellevue.

Lent is still suffering great pain, but Mary is improving, and the physicians have hopes for her recovery. The Lent family is in great need,

THE WEST AND SOUTH TIRED OF FREE TRADE AND DEMOCRATIC INCOM-

PETENCY.

NO EFFECTIVE SILVER SENTIMENT AMONG RE-PUBLICANS-DEMOCRATS HOPELESSLY DI-VIDED-M'KINLEY THE POPU-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have recently taken a trip through the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. I travelled for the purpose of giving lectures before literary societies, and not in connection with any political or newspaper work. I attended no political conventions, but endeavored to keep my eyes and ears open, and now propose to give the readers of The Tribune some of the conclusions at which I arrived, drawn from what I saw and heard while travelling through the

country and mingling freely with the people. First, I found nowhere any such revival of business as our Democratic friends are assum ing has taken place in the country within the last ten months. Merchants and manufacturers. miners, farmers and business men generally, all insist that times are hard; that business is dull, and they agree that no relief can be expected here in the United States until we have a change of Administration.

A vast majority of the people agree that the free-trade legislation of the last Congress has resulted in great injury to the business of the country. Go West or South, and the same state ment is everywhere heard. "We have had enough of this Democratic tariff for revenue only. We are all in favor of returning to the protective system embodied in the McKinley law." I was surprised to find this sentiment so streng in the South. The Republicans of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida are as outspoken in favor of protection as are those of Ohio or Pennsylvania.

More than that. I met scores of Democrats who called themselves "McKinley Democrats." When I suggested that the expression sounded to me like cailing themselves "white blackbirds, they instantly replied: "If the race question were out of the way we would favor a protective tariff with all our might."

REPUBLICANS FOR SOUND MONEY.

In none of the States which I visited did I find any division of centiment among Republican upon the money question. In the States of Illinois and Michigan I was told that there had been at one time large numbers of Republicans who thought they were in favor of the free coinage of silver upon the ratio of 16 to 1. Such is not the case at the present time. The Republicans of all the States through which I travelled are to-day practically a unit in favor of sound money, and will vote solidly against placing this Nation upon

The platform of the Kentucky Republicans, adopted by their State convention, voices the sentiment of the Republicans upon that question in the entire South and East, and in the West, with the exception of a few mountain and Pacific States. Of course, those few States will not control the action of the National Convention to be held at St. Louis in June. There should be no equivocation, and there will be none, on the money question at St. Louis.

I found the Democratic party in the South split wide open on that question. Those who favor the free coinage of silver seem to me to be in the majority, as to numbers, while in influence and intellect the sound-money Demo crats can hold them level. The fight upon this question between the two factions will be a bitter one all over the South and in many of the Northern States. Nothing of the kind will be found in the ranks of the Republican party outside of a few small mountain States.

Go where you will, the Democrats all agree that the contest in the National Democratic Convention will be a severe one upon the money question, and they are all flattering themselves that the fight in the Republican party will be equally severe. In that contention they armost certainly mistaken. The Republican party is overwhelmingly in favor of sound money. and the declaration to that effect in their Nacut. So overwhelming is that sentiment that opposition will be of no avail; indeed, the opposition at St. Louis will be so small as to make it absolutely insignificant. The Republicans of the South will be practically a unit on this question, and will be in perfect accord with the sentiment of the East and North, and with all the larger States of the West.

Therefore I conclude without fear of contradiction that there will be really no effective sentiment at St. Louis in favor of the free coin sentiment at St. Louis in layor of the free coincage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. At least, there will be none of sufficient size to shape in the least the deliberations of the Republican National Convention. That convention will declare for sound money, with gold as the standard, and for the use of silver only so much as is possible, at the same time keeping silver coins at par with the gold coins.

TROUBLE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what will be the utterance of the Democratic National Convention upon that question. The advocates of the free coinage of silver assert that they are largely in the majority. To "claim everything" is one of the most marked symptoms of that disease. Yet, if the Democratic Convention were to be held next week. I think that those men would control the convention. But the Administration is working with all its power and energy, especially in the South, to stem the tide. Many of the ablest Democrats are laboring incessantly to save their party from what they consider would be a suicidal course. They may succeed, but to me such success seems doubtful. The fact that the craze, as a whole, is on the wane, is in their favor. But the job they have on their hands is in no way similar to that in the Republican party. The Democrats who favor the free coinage of silver live in every State of the Union. They will be found as trouble-some in Ohio and Illinois as in Colorado and Montana. Many of them live in Pennsylvania, as well as in Kansas and Nebraska. Their delegates will be in the Chicago Convention from many States all over the Union.

The State of Kentucky is a fair illustration of the attitude of the two parties in the South. The Republicans won their victory upon a sound money platform, with a sound money candidate. There is no division among them upon that question. The Blackburn and Carlisle Democrats week, I think that those men would control the convention. But the Administration is

money platform, with a sound money candidate. There is no division 2 mong them upon that question. The Blackburn and Carlisle Democrats are at variance with each other and the breach is a wide and ugly onc. Does any Democrat hope for harmony in the ranks of his party in Kentucky? The fight between the two factions is just as pronounced in Georgia, with the outlook at present in favor of Crisp, the champion of free silver coinage.

at present in favor of Crisp, the champion of the silver coinage.

Let it be understood, then, once for all, that the Republican party is solid for sound money and that the Democrats are hopelessly divided upon that subject. My trip through so many States where the advocates of the free coinage of silver claim so much leaves me fully convinced that the foregoing is an accurate statement of the position and condition of the two parties at this time.

this time.

If my conclusions are correct then it becomes more than ever important to know how the people stand, especially as to the candidate of the Republican party for President, because it appears evident that the Republicans have only to name a good and true man and their success is already assured. Nothing but wicked foolishness can prevent a Republican victory in November next. I propose to write down what I learned upon that question, and I gained my information not as a politician, favoring this or that man, because any good Republicar, will receive my hearty support; and thus far I have seen no had Republicans named for the place. I desire to state the facts as I learned them from the lips of the people whom I met.

M'KINLEY'S NAME FOREMOST.

M'KINLEY'S NAME FOREMOST.

So far as I saw, the preference of the Republicans of the South and West is largely for Major McKinley. His name is first mentioned by large majority of the people, especially in the South. Indeed, I am satisfied that if left entirely to themselves the delegates from the States which I have visited will be largely in his favor. I heard of several men travelling through the

ALL EAGER FOR A CHANGE. South in the interests of certain candidates, and complaints were made that these travelling agents were using money, especially with colored leaders and delegates. I know nothing about this except from hearsay. The statements were usually accompanied with assurances that such practices will not meet with great success this

year.
The fact is the present Administration is so unpopular in the South, and the ruling there is so distracted and divided, that

unpopular in the South, and the ruling party there is so distracted and divided, that many Republicans who heretofore have taken little part in political matters are taking hold and trying to shape political action in the neighborhoods where they live. To be a Republican just now in the South is not so distasteful as it has been in the past, and I predict a vastly improved set of delegates from that section of the country in the St. Louis Convention. White delegates are being more largely chosen, and unless the Democ. ats get together they will lose several other States in the South besides Kentucky.

It may as well be understood once for all that the people are going to name the candidate of the Republican party at St. Louis. Delegates may for a time vote for the favorite sons of different States. In the end-a nomination will be reached only by a concentration of votes. When such concentration takes place names will rapidly be eliminated from the list, and the contest will be narrowed down and will rest between two, three or four men, and those will all be men of prominence. The people are in no mood this year for the selection of a "dark horse." The will of party bosses will not be considered in the final outcome. The choice of the people will then be heard, and their voice will be supreme.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES THE MAIN THING. There are two or three men who stand out prominently as the choice of large numbers of American voters. One of those men is most likely to be named. At this writing it is impossible to say which one it will be, and the Republican party is not overanxious upon that point. It simply insists that the voice of the people shall be heeded; that questionable methods shall be nowhere adopted. The good of the Republic rests upon the adoption of Republican principles. Men are of small moment in this contest. The establishment of right principles is everything.

The country has been terribly injured by a set

ostablishment of right principles is everything.

The country has been terribly injured by a set of men who have not the business sense to run this great Republic. The Republican party proposes to do its best to relegate those men to the rear and to place the affairs of this Nation in the hands of men who know how to do business, especially in the bands of men who have had valuable experience in the management of public affairs. He affairs.

Let it be understood once for all that the Re-publican party is practically a unit in favor of protection, of sound money, and of a vigorous National policy in our relations with the other Nations of the world. There are in that party many experienced statesmen who can lead us to

When the delegates meet in convention the conthen the designes meet in convention the con-test will be vigorous, as it always is when the election of the nominee appears to be so secure as it seems to be this year. I predict that the people will be helfd in the final action of that Convention. With their decision let all true Re-publicans prepare to be satisfied and to give hearty and active support throughout the entire campaign.

1. C. Hoppe ampaign. New-York, March 12, 1896. R. G. HORR.

INDIANA IS FOR M'KINLEY. R. HOLLOWAY CORRECTS A REPORT THAT MORTON DELEGATES HAD BEEN CHOSEN IN THAT STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The New-York Press" of Monday last contained a statement to the effect that Messrs, A.ex ander. Baxter and Sutherland, who were then in Indiana in the interest of Governor Morton's can didacy for the Republican nomination for the Presi dency, had informed their friends in New-York that the Fort Wayne Ind., district had elected Morton delegates to the St. Louis Convention. I tele-graphed the Editor of "The Press" that the stateent was incorrect and that the district conven tions to select delegates to the St. Louis Conven-tion would not be held until the 19th, and that Allen County, where Fort Wayne is located, had on the Saturday previous selected the Hon. R. T. McDonald, a strong McKinley man, as their choice for district d'ugate, one of the delegates having been conceiled to that county, which insures his election by the district convention on Thursday next. The Press. His not print my telegram, and as I desire that the Hepublicans of New-York shall St. Louis if he lives. Every candidate for di lot desate and delegate at large is an open ar one one of McKinley man, W. R. HOLLOWAY. onconced McKinley man, Indianapolis, March 14, 1896,

THE INDIANA STILL AFLOAT.

OF ENGINEE WATER IN THE PORT BOYAL DOCK TO PERMIT AN ENTRANCE.

Port Royal, S. C., March 15.-The battle-ship Fort Royal, S. C. Match 15, at 2 o'clock.

Indiana went up to the dock this morning, but found only twenty-four feet of water there. She cannot go in unless there are twenty-five feet of the dock. The strong westerly winds

March 17, at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFIN—On Tuesday, March 10, at sea, Addison L. Grouppin in all cases) at this office as follows:

GRIFFIN—On Tuesday, March 10, at sea, Addison L. Grouppin in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATIANTIC MAILS

TOWNS OF THE STORY OF THE STO Another effort will be made to go into the to-morrow, and if there is a good easterly

dock to-morrow, and if there is a good easterly wind there is likely to be sufficient water. If there be no docking to-morrow, it is likely to be delayed until the 28th, when there is a full moon. The understanding is that the crew of the Indiana will go through an extensive drilling exercise here, as there are fine ranges for the guns and excellent opportunities for target practice. There seems to be no good foundation for the report that the tests of the thirteen-lach guns were unsatisfactory. On the contrary, Capitain Evans is delighted with the result.

TO LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Washington, March 15 .- The trustees of the Colum-Lee Davis Lodge to be professor of international important chair was formerly held by Mr. Wharton, the prominent authority on international law, and afterward by President Welling. Since the latter's decease the chair has been vacant. Dr. Lodge is the head of the department of political philosophy in the university.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

LOWER PRESSURE AND HIGHER TEMPERATURE Washington, March 15.—The pressure has fallen rapidly throughout the country. The area of high pressure on the low pressure, but without any well defined storm centre A somewhat deeper depression has developed in the North-west, while the Central Rocky Mountain districts and the Southwest are still covered by an area of high pressure. It is snowing in Southern New-England and the northern pertion of the Middle States, and a narrow belt of clouds extends down the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to the Gulf. The weather is clear in the South Atlantic States and throughout the most of the West. It is clear in the lower and cloudy in the upper lake region. There has been a light snowfall in Southern New-England, extending into Southern New-York and Pennsylvania. Snow followed by rain extends as far south as Washington. Snow is reported in the Ohio Valley and rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic Coast districts, the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is coder in the Lower Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is coder in the Lower Mississippi valley and Southeastern Texas. Unsettled weather will continue Modidle States.

This weather will continue cloudy and threatening, with rain or snow in the Ohio valleys and Tennessee. Shewery weather is indicated for the East Gulf States. The weather will remain generally fair in the lake regions and the West.

the West.

Lower temperature is indicated in the lower Mississipp,
Valley and the east Gulf States and somewhat higher
temperature it the Middle and Northern Atlantic States,
It will also be warmer in the upper lake region, the upper
Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY For New-England, cloudy and threatening with snow

easterly winds.

For Enstern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, rain or snow, slightly warmer; easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, cloudy and the atening with showers; slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Wostern Pennsylvania and Western New-York, cloudy and threatening, probably with light snow; warmer; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the tem-perature recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, March 16, 1 a. m .- There was a heavy

snowfall yesterday afternoon and evening. The temperature ranged during the day from 24 to 31 degrees, the average (28 degrees) being 5 degrees above that of Saturday and 3½ above that of the corresponding date of last year.

The snow will probably continue to-day, with easterly winds. MR. UHL WILL ARRIVE MARCH 22.

IT IS HOPED THAT THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN WILL TAKE THE RESIDENCE OF

PRINCE STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE. Berlin, March 15 .- Edwin F. Uhl, the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States to Ger-many, will not arrive here before March 22. The Emperor will start for Italy next week. Mr. Uhl will not, therefore, be able to present his credentials until the end of May, the time of the annual re-

It is generally hoped in the American colony here that Mr. Uhl will rent the vacant residence of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, in Wilhelmstrasse, which is most adequate in every respect as a residence and altogether more suitable for receptions and other functions pertaining to the social duties of an Am-bassador than any other house obtainable in Berlin.

NOT TO MAKE SUCH A GIFT.

The report has been current in Cleveland for the last two days that John D. Rockefeller was about to give to the city valuable property of his in Euclidave., Case and Prospect-sts., to be used for the erection of an art gallery. This gift, together with the bequests of the Kelley and Huntington estates, would, it is said, put into the possession of Cleve-land citizens an art museum of great value and beauty.

The citizens of Cleveland are doomed to disap-pointment, for Mr Rockefeller authorized a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon to say that there was no truth whatever in the story.

AN OPERA COMPANY COMES TO GRIEF. St. Louis, Mo., March 15.-The Gustav Heinrichs Opera Company came to grief last night. advertised dates were cancelled and the members of the company will leave here for Philadelphia Mon-Bad weather, the retarding effect of the Lenten season and the absence of the advertised star, Miss Nevada, combined to end the tour in disaster.
At the Olympic a large audience waited till 9 o'clock last night to see Fanny Davenport appear in "La Tosca," when the manager announced that his star was sick and could not appear. Miss Davenport is suffering from rheumatism.

AMERICAN DICTIONARIES IN ENGLAND. Just now most agreeable reading to Americans, n the wake of the Venezuelan dispute and the Dunraven unpleasantness, are the tributes which English scholars and critics are giving to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. it is not altogether pleasant to our English cousins to be obliged to pass by their own dictionaries and ome to America for authoritative exponents of

come to America for authoritative exponents of their own language. It is a little amusing to read some of their acknowledgments. "The London Bookseller" says: "It is somewhat humiliating to an Englishman to reflect that during the last century he has had to depend for dictionaries of his own native speech mainly on the labors of American authors. Yet it is so. He can do no better than make use of the admirable and comprehensive book of reference offered him in the Standard Dictionary."

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Colds Lung Disorders, &c., which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant as promptly cures when faith-For Headache take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. and refreshing and palatable when weak or tired.

DIED. ANDRUSS At Passale, N. J. on Saturday, 14th Inst.
Ann Zabriskie, wife of William L. Andruss, aged SI
Auctionect.

Ann Zabrissie, wife of within 12 Annuas, again typers.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her interal from her late residence, 195 Main-ave. Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst, at 2 o'clock.

HELKNAP—At h * residence, No. 5 Gramercy Park, on March 13, 1806, Robert Lenox Belknap, in the 48th year

March 13, 1809, Roberts of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, on University Place, corner of 19th-st., on Tuesday, March 17, 1805. BOOTH-At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 13, 1896, Oliver Hi Booth, aged 72 years.

CLARK Suddenly, at Andover, Mass., on March 10, 1936, Francis Paul Clark, youngest son of William A. Clark, of Butte City, Mont., and of No. 175 West 58th-

st New-York City, Notice of funeral hereafter. DUMONT-On Saturday, March 14, Robert S. Dumont,

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 199 McDonough-st, Brooklyn, N. Y., Theoday evening, at To'clock, Burial at Albany, N. Y. GALLAGHER —On March 14, at her residence, Glen Ridge, N. J., Smann C., wildow of the Rev. Joseph S. Challadher, axed S. 2 years, Puneral services will be held at the Glen Ridge Congrega-tional Church on Wednesday afternson, March 18, at

n leaves Christopher and Barclay sts at 1:20. GHISON-At White Plains, N. Y., March 14, 1896, John Gibson, sor of James Gitson, in his 5dth year, Funeral from his late residence, Fisher-ave., on Tuesday, March 17, at 2 o'clock.

HIRSCH On Sunday morning, March year of her age, at her residence, No. aye. Babette, wife of David Hirsch. private, pectfully requested that no flowers

It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

IRELAND—Suddently, of heart failure, at London, England, Adolphus Ireland, aged 58 years, only sin of Leonora Ireland and the late George Ireland, brother of Sarah A. Drewy, Startevant House. New-York City.

JARDINE—Edward G. Jardine, sr., member of the firm of George Jardine & Son, in the 06th year of his age, at his late home. No. 325 West Suthest.

Funeral services Westnesday, March 18, at All Angels' Church, Sist-st, and West End-ave., at 4 p. m. JARDINE-At his readence, No. 221 East 39th-st., on Priday, March 13, Joseph P. Jardine, in the 63d year

JARDINE—At his readence, No. 221 East Stibest, on Friday, March 13, Joseph P. Jardine, in the Sid year of his age.

Funeral services at Church of the Epiphany, 35th-st, and Lexington-ave. Tuesday, March 17, at 1 p. m.

Members of 221 Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Empire City Ledge No. 206, F. and A. M., and James Montoe Post, No. 607, G. A. R., are requested to attend.

KILBORNE—On Saturday evening, March 14, of cerebrai meningitis, Dorothy Cushman, youngest daughter of Allerton W. and Charlotte C. Kilborne.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 47 High-st., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, the 17th Inst., at 3.30 p. m.

MAINE—On March 14, at her residence, No. 279 Bloom-field-ave. Bloomfield, N. J., Cornelia A., beloved wife of Randall W. Maine. Relatives and criends are invited to attend funeral, Tues-day at 3:30.

Harclay-st. station.

M'COY-Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, Maplewood Farm, Peekskill, Nelson, son of the late David and Ablgal McCoy.

MOIR-At her home, No. 26 West 10th-st., on Saturday, March 14, Mary M'Eiroy, wife of James Moir.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOIR-At her home, No. 26 West 10th-st., on March 14, Mary McEiroy, wife of James Moir.

Funeral services at the house on Tuesday, the 17th inst, at 1.30.

at 1.30.

OSBORN—Suddenly, on Friday, March 13, Gurdon Saltonstall, youngest son of Henry Fairfield and Lucretta Perry Osborn, aged nine months.

OSGOOD—Entered into rest, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, March 12, 1896, Jane Taylor, wife of James 11, Osgood and daughter of the late Charles Sherman, of Suddeld, Cont.

Funcal from her late

Osgood and daughter of the late Charles Sherman, of South-ld, Conts. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, 3:30 p. m. Trair baves Grand Central Depot at 2:30 p. m. Burial at Springfold, Mass. REGAIN—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 206 East 17th—st., on Friday, March 13, 1896, William E. Regain, in his 67th year. Funeral services Monday, March 16, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. SPINNING—At Red Bonk, N. J., on Saturday, March 14, 1896, Benjamin W. Spinning, aged 58 years, 6 months and 1 day. Funeral services at Grace M. E. Church, Red Bank, on Tuesday, March 17, at 2:30 o'clock.

STEEL-Suddenly, at Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, March 14, 1896. Sophia H. Steel, in the 59th year of

March 14, 1896, Sophia H. Steel, in the odit year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funcal services, at the residence of W. A. Macy. No. 1,030 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, March 16, 1896, at 8 o'clock.
Kindty omit flowers.
Interment at Hudson, N. V.
STETSON—On Sunday, March 15, of consumption, Walter F., sidest son of Thomas D. and Licy A. Stetson, Puneral services at Trinity Bantlet Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-a/ce, at 8 p. m., Tuesday, 17th inst.
Interment Kingston, Mass.
Minneapolia papers please copy.

Minneapolia papers please copy.

THOMPSON-Entered into rest, on the 6th inst., at
Alken, S. C., Sarah A. Wright, wife of the late George
Thompson, of Ballaton Spa. N. Y.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Office No. 20 E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad.

Special Notices. At the

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES. MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW-YORK.

THE PROSSARD REVOLUTIONARY COLLECTION. Sale Thursday and Friday, March 10th and 20th, at 2:30.

Now On Free View,

THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER. AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S WEST SIDE BRANCH, NOW OPEN. THE MOST MODERN PRESCRIP-TION STORE IN THE CITY.

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OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS by the

GREATEST MODERN MASTERS. Belonging in Part to Several Equates and Private Collectors.

Among the artists represented will be found the most eminent of the Barbizon and Modern School and consists of such Masters as:-

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Brissot, Grolleron, Sigriest, Salanson, Aug. Musin, Pinchard, and many others

Haquette, Carpenties

Jules Dupre

Detti, Washington

To be sold at Auction on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 18, 19 and 20, 1896,

at 3:15 o'clock each day. Catalogues mailed on application.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. 366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St. FREE VIEW DAY AND NIGHT. SALE THIS (MONDAY), TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

> AFTERNOONS AT 3:15 O'CLOCK. CHINESE PORCELAINS, THE COLLECTION OF TIEN-FAH

> > OF SHANGHAL

Old Porcelains, Pottery, Jades, Crystals and Amethysts, DIRECT FROM CHINA. ALSO MODERN PAINTINGS In Oil and Water Color,

THE COLLECTION OF F. M. BRISTOL WITH ADDITIONS. ARTISTS REPRESENTED: BLOOMERS. COL. DAVID, BROWN, J. G., CAZIN. DIAZ. INNESS, GEO., DE HAAS, J. H. L., JIMINEZ, L., JOHNSON, EASTMAN, KNIGHT, RIDGWAY, ISRAELS. JACQUET.

JETTLE,

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MERLE, H.,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION Wednesday Evening, March 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK. ORTGIES & CO.,

MARIS, W.,

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VERSCHUUR.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 228 FIFTH AVE. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF Cloisonne, Bronzes, Teakwood Cabinets, French Furniture,

Turkish Rugs, etc., etc., TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION Wednesday Afternoon, March 18, at 2 o'eloek.

All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by The International News Company, 83 and 5 Duane-st, one door east of Broadway, New-York. Espens. held's Celebrated Hats for Gentlemen. Spring Styles' rendy. 118 Nassau St.

She GHIFFIN On Tuesday, March 10, at sea, Addison L. Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close feet. Funeral services at Great Bend, Penn, Tuesday, In all cases) at tals office as follows:

Zandam, via Amsterdam tlet'ers must be directed "Der Sandam".

SATURDAY—At 2 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Itsly, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Touraine via Havre detters for other parts of Enrope must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 7 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Veendam, via Rotterdam tletters must be directed "per Veendam"); at a. m. for Genca, per s. s. Fulda (letters must be directed "per Pulda"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Anchoria").

gow (letters must be directed "per Anchoria").

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic mails neited above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of saliting of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST MONDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per s. s. Mameluke from Philadelphia; at 2 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Selvia detters for Beltze, Guatemala and Puerto Cortex must be directed "per Silvia"); at 2 p. m. for Beltze, Guatemala, per secamer from New-Orleans; at 7 p. m. for Nassau, N. F., per steamer from New-Orleans, at 7 p. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonio per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonio per steamer from Boston.

Revenue Island, Haiti and Santa Martha per s. 6. Cuba; at 2 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

for Fortune Island, Haiti and Santa Martha per s. & Cuba; at *3 p.m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 10 a.m. for Barbados and Demerara per s. s. Tjorna; at 10 a.m. for Costa Rica, per s. s. George Dumois, via Limon; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Saratoga, via Limon; at 1 p. m. for Nassau, N. F., per steamer from Palm Beach; at \$\mathbf{9}\$ p.m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY—At *3 p. m. for Bluehelds, per steamer from Mailfax.

FRIDAY—At 70 a.m. for Mexico, per s. s. C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz detters must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 10 a.m. (supplementary 11 a.m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports; at 10 a.m. (supplementary) and for fortune Lisland, Jamaica and Savanilla, etc., per s. s. Alleghany; at 10:30 a.m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam and Yucatan, per s. s. Frins Willem II (detters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per type of the parts of Venezuela, Curacso, Trinidad; at 10 a.m. for Lampache, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam and Yucatan, per s. s. Frins Willem II (detters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacso, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 10:30 a.m. for Hayti, Cumana and Carupano, per s. s. Frins Willem II (detters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacso, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins willem II"); at 11 a.m. for Newfoundland per s. s. Portia; at 7 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach, at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland per seamer from Palm Beach, at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland per seamer from Palm Beach, at 8:30 p.m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Hallax.

Portia; at 7 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., per from Paim Heach; at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office deaily at 7.20. m. Mails for Cubacione at this office deaily at 7.20. m. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 s. m.

Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. Beigic (from San Francisco), close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria (from Tacoma), close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warrimoo (from Vancouver), close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Sciety Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, Which are forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. & Alameda (from San Francisco), close here daily up to March 28 at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia, with British mails for Australia, with British mails for Australia, with British mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 p. m.

Transpaceific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

Prostoffice New-York N. Y. March 13, 1896.

UNION EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.—Rev. A. C. DIXON will preach at 4 and 8 p. m.
Afternoon—Church of the Epiphany, Madison-ave. and DIXON will preach at 4 and 8 p. m.
Afternoom—Church of the Epiphany, Madison-ave. and
64th-st. Subjects:
Tuenday. "A Triune Parable."
Wedreeday, "The True Hero."
Thursday, "The Fulness of God."
Friday, "The New Higth."
Evening—Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-ave, and Sid-st. Subjects:
Monday, "How to Grow."
Tuesday, "The Magnetism of Jeaus."
Wednesday, "The Magnetism of Jeaus."
Wednesday, "The Light of the World."
Friday, Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia,
will preach.